



BOROUGH OF WREXHAM

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1971

ALWYN GRIFFITH,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. McCARTNEY
F.A.P.H.I.

BWRDEISDREF WRECSAM

Adroddiad Blynyddol

Y

SWYDDOG MEDDYGOL

A'R

PRIF AROLYGWR IECHYD

Am y Flwyddyn 1971

ALWYN GRIFFITH,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. McCARTNEY
F.A.P.H.I.

Y PWYLLGOR IECHYD, 1971.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1971.

Chairman — Councillor SILAS DAVIES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman — Alderman H. MOORE

Alderman E. DAVIES, J.P.

" H. GRIFFITHS

" J. H. TAPLEY, B.E.M.

His Worship the Mayor,
Councillor GWILYM H. PARRY

Councillor H. DOWNING

" R. DYER

" A. EVANS

" G. S. HURFORD

" C. JACKSON, J.P.

" R. A. JENKINS

" Mrs. EMRYS JONES

" Miss M. M. JONES, J.P.

" W. McGUIRE

" L. C. MOORE

" J. MYERS

" W. C. WHITEHALL

" C. E. WILLIAMS

" A. J. WILSON

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR 1971

Medical Officer of Health

ALWYN GRIFFITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Abattoir Superintendent

A. McCARTNEY, F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

B. JONES, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

E. T. CREWE, M.A.P.H.I.

P. R. ATKIN, M.A.P.H.I.

H. E. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I. (resigned February, 1971)

Authorised Meat Inspector:

C. CATER, A.R.S.H.

Articled Pupil Public Health Inspector :

W. E. G. BLACK

Clerical Staff to the Health Department :

Miss M. B. PARRY

Miss B. BEAKS

Miss V. DYER

TO THE CHAIRMAN
AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1971.

The Registrar General's population estimate for mid year 1971 is 38,650, an increase of 880 over the 1970 estimate, a natural increase of 243.

The birth rate of 16.9 reversed the decreasing trend since 1967 and compares favourably with the rate of 16.0 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate is unsatisfactory — the rate of 28.3 per 1,000 live births is the highest since 1964 and more than twice the rate for 1970. Thirteen infants died before they were 7 days old. The predominant cause of death was prematurity. In spite of considerable strides in the care and treatment of prematurity the mortality remains high and is directly related to the degree of immaturity. Until more is known about the complications of pregnancy which result in premature births, no great strides to reduce the incidence can be taken. All the infant deaths occurred under 6 months of age. A serious congenital abnormality was a factor in only one, whereas three stillbirths had serious malformations.

The numbers of total deaths at various age groups is as follows:-

0 — 1 year	=	20
2 — 4 years	=	3
5 — 14 years	=	0
15 — 24 years	=	3
25 — 34 years	=	5
35 — 44 years	=	9
45 — 54 years	=	26
55 — 64 years	=	70
65 — 74 years	=	104
Over 75 years	=	160

The ratio of death rate at all ages to that for England and Wales is 1.06:1.00. Forty p.c. were in persons over 75 years and 67% in persons over 65 years; 5% were in infants under 12 months. The proportion of deaths due to the cardiovascular diseases increased to

44%. Whereas the percentage of deaths due to cancers at various sites decreased to 18.8, deaths due to lung cancer show a further rise in males. There were no maternal deaths.

An unusual cause of death was syphilis, the most dangerous of the venereal diseases. One new case was reported during the year. There was a slight increase in the number of new cases of gonorrhoea, but these diseases are not the major problem they are in other areas where gonorrhoea is the second commonest infectious disease. Neither is drug addiction amongst the young a serious problem. But there is ample evidence that serious drinking amongst the young is on the increase.

There was no serious epidemic of infectious disease, though the outbreak of food poisoning in the War Memorial Hospital caused some concern; it emphasized the potential danger of a sufferer from, or a carrier of food poisoning in persons employed in food handling.

I would like to express my appreciation, Mr. Chairman, to yourself and to the Members of the Health Committee for every help and encouragement during the year. I am grateful to Mr. McCartney and all the staff of the Department for every support. I greatly appreciate the co-operation from and the interest taken by the Town Clerk and Officers of other Departments in the work of the Health Department.

Yours sincerely,

ALWYN GRIFFITH,

Medical Officer of Health.

1, Grosvenor Road.
Wrexham.

I GADEIRYDD AC AELODAU'R PWYLLGOR IECHYD.

Mr. Cadeirydd, Foneddigesau a Boneddigion,

Pleser yw cael cyflwyno Adroddiad Blynyddol pellach ar gyflwr iechyd yn y Fwrdeisdref yn 1971.

Yn ol ystadegau'r Cofrestydd Cyffredinol dal i gynyddu mae'r boblogaeth — cynnydd o 880 dros yr amcangyfrif am 1970 a chynnydd naturiol o 243.

Mae cyfartaledd genedigaethau yn cymharu'n ffafriol a'r cyfartaledd yng Nghymru a Lloegr, ac yn newid y duedd i ostyngiad cyson er 1967. Anfoddhaol fodd bynnag yw cyfartaledd marw babanod, 28.3 o bob mil genedigaeth, yr uchaf er 1964 a mwy na dwbl y cyfartaledd yn 1970. Bu 13 farw cyn bod yn wsnos oed a'r prif achos oedd geni cyn-amserol. Gwnaed camau breision yn y gofal o'r babanod hyn yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, er hynny collir nifer go sylweddol. Hyd nes ceir mwy o wybodaeth o'r achosion ni ellir disgwyl gostyngiad sylweddol. 'Roedd yr oll o'r marwolaethau dan chwe mis o oedran; dim ond mewn un achos oedd nam difrifol ar y plentyn yn gyfrifol; yn y babanod marw-anedig roedd nam difrifol mewn tri.

Tabl i ddangos nifer y marwolaethau yng ngwahanol oedran:—

0 — 1 blwydd	=	20
2 — 4 oed	=	3
5 — 14 oed	=	0
15 — 24 oed	=	3
25 — 34 oed	=	5
35 — 44 oed	=	9
45 — 54 oed	=	26
55 — 64 oed	=	70
65 — 74 oed	=	104
Dros 75 oed	=	160

A derbyn cyfartaledd marwolaethau o 1.00 yng Nghymru a Lloegr y cyfartaledd cyfatebol yn y Fwrdeisdref yw 1.06. 'Roedd 40 y cant dros oed yr addewid a 67 cant dros 65; 5 y cant dan flwydd oed a 28 y cant rhwng dwy a 65 oed. Bu cynnydd yng ngyfartaledd y marwolaethau o afiechydon y galon a'r gwythiennau i 44 y cant. Er i'r cyfanswm o ochosion o'r cancr ostwng i 18.8 y cant cynnydd pellach a gafwyd yn nifer y marwolaethau o ganer yr ysgyfaint. Ni bu un fam farw ar enedigaeth plentyn.

Bu un achos o farwolaeth sy'n anghyffredin yma — o effeithiau un o'r heintiau gwenerol. Bu cynnydd cymharol fychan yn nifer yr achosion hyn yn ystod y flwyddyn ond nid yw'r nifer yn un dyrys. Ac nid yw'r broblem cyffuriau ymysg yr ifanc y broblem enfawr sy'n bod mewn ardaloedd eraill ym Mhrydain. Er hynny mae'n amlwg fod y ddiod feddwol sydd, yn wahanol i'r cyffuriau, yn gymeradwy mewn cymdeithas, yn apelio mwy a mwy i'r ifanc.

Ni fu epidemig o afiechyd heintus o unrhyw râdd — er i'r achosion o wenwyno gan fwyd yn yr Ysbyty Goffa achosi cryn bryder dros dro. Pwysleisia'r achosion y perygl pan geir achosion o'r math hyn yn y gegin.

Hoffwn ddatgan fy niolch i chwi, Mr. Cadeirydd, ac i oll o aelodau'r Pwyllgor Iechyd am bob cymorth ac anogaeth yn ystod y flwyddyn. Diolchaf i Mr. McCartney ac i oll o staff yr Adran am bob cefnogaeth. Gwerthfawrogaf ddiddordeb a chydweithrediad y Clerc a Swyddogion eraill y Cyngor.

Yr eddoch yn gywir,

ALWYN GRIFFITH,

Swyddog Meddygol.

1, Ffordd Grosvenor,

Wrecsam.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	2,916 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) ... (Mid Annual)	38,650
Rateable Value of the Borough, April, 1971	£1,497,112
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate, 1971/72	£14,400
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate, 1972/73	£14,850
Number of Private dwellings (1st April, 1971)	6,453
Number of Council dwellings (1st April, 1971)	6,515
Density of persons per dwelling	3

POPULATION TRENDS SINCE 1961

Year.	Population		Annual Increase/Decrease	Natural Increase.
1961	35,427	Estimated figure	+ 2,837	315
1962	35,800	Estimated figure	+ 373	346
1963	36,120	Estimated figure	+ 320	292
1964	36,300	Estimated figure	+ 180	333
1965	36,670	Estimated figure	+ 370	295
1966	36,910	Estimated figure	+ 240	247
1967	37,120	Estimated figure	+ 210	271
1968	37,400	Estimated figure	+ 280	294
1969	37,620	Estimated figure	+ 220	187
1970	37,770	Estimated figure	+ 150	217
1971	38,650	Estimated figure	+ 880	243

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

			Wales/England
Legitimate	345 males	298 females = 643	717,491
Illegitimate	30 males	34 females = 64	65,674
		Total = 707	783,165
Area Comparability factor	0.93		1.0
Birth Rate per 1,000 population: Crude	18.0		16.0
	Adjusted 16.7		16.0

STILLBIRTHS

Legitimate	4 males	2 females — 6	8,826
Illegitimate	1 male	0 females = 1	1,072
		Total = 7	9,898
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 still and live births	9.8		12.0

INFANT DEATHS

			Wales/England
Deaths under 1 year	12 males	8 females = 20	13,726
Rate per 1,000 live births (Infant Mortality Rate)		= 28.3	18.0
Deaths under 4 weeks (Neo-natal)	9 males	5 females = 14	9,113
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		= 19.5	12.0
Deaths under 1 week (Early neo-natal)	9 males	4 females = 13	7,750
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		= 18.3	10.0

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined

	14 males	6 females = 20	17,648
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths (Peri-natal mortality rate)		= 28.0	22.0

Maternal Mortality = Nil.

Deaths

at all ages	202 males	198 females = 400	567,345
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population		= 10.4	11.6
Area Comparability factor		= 1.17	1.0
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population		= 12.2	11.6

In 707 births there were 7 sets of twins. The male : female ratio was 116:100. Twelve of the male infants died before their first birthday. There were 64 illegitimate births — 9% of the total live births. The rate for Wales/England was 8.3%.

A Stillborn child is one born after the 28th week of pregnancy and which showed no sign of life after birth. When the stillbirth rate was first recorded in the 1920's it was 40 per 1,000 live births. The causes are in the main similar to cause of death during the first week — genetic factors, maternal health and the quality of obstetric care — and the two are considered together under the heading of Perinatal mortality. Three of the seven stillbirths had severe malformations. The recorded causes were:—

Male	(a) Placental insufficiency
	(b) Toxaemia pregnancy
Female	(a) Asphyxia
	(b) Mylo Meningocele
2 Males (Twins)	(a) Anoxia
	(b) Placental insufficiency
	(c) Uni ovular twin
Male	Anaencephalic
Female	Anencephaly
Male	Placental insufficiency

Of the 20 Infant deaths 6 died within 24 hours of birth, 13 died within the first week and Prematurity/Immaturity was a factor in 9 cases. All deaths were under 6 months. The second commonest cause of death was infection. There were 2 "cot deaths". It is pleasing to note only one death where a congenital abnormality was an important factor.

The causes were:—

Female	1 hour	Prematurity.
Male	2 hours	(a) Prematurity. (b) Ante partum haemorrhage. (c) Toxaemia.
Female	3½ hours	(a) Adrenal haemorrhage. (b) Prematurity.
Male	7 hours	Prematurity.
Female	7 hours	Prematurity.
Male	11 hours	(a) Asphyxia. (b) Umbilical cord prolapse.
Male	2 days	Hyaline membrane disease.
Male	2 days	(a) Respiratory distress syndrome. (b) Prematurity.
Female	2 days	(a) Prematurity. (b) Cerebral haemorrhage.
Male	3 days	I. Intra-cranial haemorrhage. II. Respiratory distress Immaturity.
Male	4 days	(a) Haemorrhagic disease of new born. (b) Respiratory distress syndrome (c) Prematurity.
Male	5 days	Acute Pneumococcal Bronchopneumonia.
Male	6 days	(a) Cerebral haemorrhage. (b) Electrolytic imbalance. (c) Gastroenteritis.
Female	12 days	Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit.
Male	1 month	(a) Bilateral bronchopneumonia. (b) Congenital heart disease.
Male	10 weeks	(a) E. Coli septicaemia. (b) Bilateral acute pyelonephritis.
Male	3 months	(a) Cardiac failure. (b) Bronchopneumonia.
Female	4 months	Viraemia due to upper respiratory tract infection.
Female	4 months	Upper respiratory tract infection.
Female	5 months	Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit.

**Causes of death at different periods of life, registered during 1971.
International abbreviated list.**

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	..	2	1	3
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	.. ..	—	1	1
Syphilis and its sequelae	.. ..	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, Buccal cavity etc.	..	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, Oesophagus	.. ..	2	3	5
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	.. ..	6	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, Intestine	.. ..	6	10	16
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus	..	19	3	22
Malignant neoplasm, Breast	.. ..	1	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	.. ..	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, Prostate	.. ..	4	—	4
Other malignant neoplasms	.. ..	5	8	13
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	.. ..	1	1	2
Diabetes mellitus	.. ..	1	1	2
Other endocrine etc., diseases	.. ..	—	2	2
Anaemias	.. ..	2	1	3
Other diseases of nervous system	.. ..	—	1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	.. ..	2	4	6
Hypertensive disease	.. ..	2	3	5
Ischaemic heart disease	.. ..	44	34	78
Other forms of heart disease	.. ..	6	19	25
Cerebrovascular disease	.. ..	22	41	63
Other diseases of circulatory system	.. ..	3	3	6
Influenza	.. ..	4	1	5
Pneumonia	.. ..	19	16	35
Bronchitis and Emphysema	.. ..	20	3	23
Other diseases of respiratory system	.. ..	1	3	4
Peptic ulcer	.. ..	3	1	4
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	.. ..	1	1	2
Other diseases of digestive system	.. ..	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	.. ..	—	1	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	..	2	3	5
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	.. ..	1	2	3
Congenital anomalies	.. ..	3	2	5
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	.. ..	3	2	5
Other causes of perinatal mortality	.. ..	3	3	6
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	.. ..	2	2	4
Motor vehicle accidents	.. ..	3	2	5
All other accidents	.. ..	4	7	11
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	.. ..	3	2	5
All other external causes	.. ..	—	1	1
		202	198	400

There were 5 deaths attributable to Influenza, 2 in age group 15—34 years. A 20 year old female died of Respiratory Tuberculosis. There were 5 suicides.

The single commonest cause of death was coronary thrombosis in spite of great strides in the treatment. Theories abound as to the causation of the condition and other associated conditions of the cerebrovascular system — excess sugar and/or animal fat in the diet, lack of exercise, cigarette smoking, stress of modern life and more recently it is suggested there is a relationship between certain heavy metal and softness in water and genetic factors. The causation is almost certainly multifactorial and in the present state of knowledge the best advice is moderation in all things, as long as moderation is not taken to excess!

Cancer caused 18.8% of all deaths. The Chief Medical Officer of Health, Department of Health and Social Services suggested in his Annual Report for 1970 that 80% of cancer deaths may have environmental causes. The relationship between lung cancer and smoking is known. There were fewer total deaths from cancer than in 1970, but an increase in deaths from cancer of oesophagus and bowel and a further increase in deaths from lung cancer in Males. The total deaths from lung cancer exceeded the total deaths from cancer of intestines, breast and uterus together.

Deaths from chronic bronchitis is often preceded by many years of severe incapacity and misery — clean air will more than any other factor reduced this further waste of human life and misery.

Rheumatic fever caused 6 deaths, 5 being over 55 years of age. This is one condition where improvement in environment and treatment has decreased the incidence markedly.

The causes of death by accident for 1971 are tabled :—

Male	12 days	Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit.
Female	5 months	Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit.
Male	3 years	Laceration of brain and fracture of skull sustained when deceased was run over by a motor van.
Male	17 years	Multiple injuries.
Male	35 years	Shock due to multiple injuries sustained when a motor van driven by deceased collided with two on-coming cars and overturned.
Male	38 years	Multiple injuries including laceration of right lung, rupture of liver and spleen, sustained when a motor car, in which deceased was a passenger, collided with an articulated lorry.
Male	41 years	Intra-cranial and intra-thoracic haemorrhage due to multiple injuries sustained when deceased fell from a portable scaffolding.
Female	46 years	Uraemia and Cholaemia due to tabular necrosis of the kidneys and fatty infiltration of the liver due to the ingestion of aspirin. (<i>Open verdict</i>).
Female	59 years	Asphyxia due to inhalation of fumes by a fire at her home. (<i>Accidental</i>).

Female	60 years	Shock due to multiple injuries sustained when deceased was run down by a motor car.
Female	61 years	Multiple injuries (skull) due to fall from one level to another—Rockery, North Promenade, Blackpool.
Female	68 years	Uraemia due to acute renal failure due to shock and haemorrhage into the adrenal gland sustained on 8/1/71 when deceased was run down by a motor car.
Male	73 years	Asphyxia due to barbiturate poisoning (<i>misadventure</i>).
Female	77 years	Cause not known. Badly charred body found at deceased's home.
Female	79 years	I. (a) Pulmonary embolism due to (b) Pelvic Vein thrombosis due to (c) Fractured neck of the left femur (<i>Slipped and fell in hospital</i>). II. Varicose veins of the leg with deep vein thrombosis.
Male	84 years	Asphyxia due to carbon monoxide poisoning sustained at his home on 14/5/71 when deceased inhaled coal gas from the domestic supply. (<i>Accidental</i>).

Three deaths from accidents in the home are noted; two were in elderly persons aged 77 and 84 years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES — Immunisation

Many of the serious infectious diseases that were prevalent in Britain up to recent years are no longer important as causes of death. But the Bacteria/Viruses have not been eradicated and, in addition, there is always the risk of importation from abroad.

In February there were four cases of Diphtheria in Manchester—3 were unimmunised, one only partially immunised. There were increased notifications of whooping cough in 1970, a disease that is frequently followed by serious lung complications after recovery from the acute phase. There were 19 deaths from Tetanus in 1969. The virus of poliomyelitis is still around. In 1970 there were more notifications of Measles in Britain than in any year since immunisation began, and 40 died.

Five cases of viral hepatitis were notified in the Borough. Three were associated with Greystones, the infection having originated in Ysgol Gogarth, Llandudno. Ten residents and 20 staff of Greystones were passively vaccinated — no further cases developed. The disease is one of the more serious of the infectious diseases and efforts to isolate the virus and produce an effective vaccine are being hotly pursued.

Five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted to Llangwylfan Hospital for treatment. The Salmonella food poisoning outbreak at the War Memorial Hospital caused some concern, particularly when investigations revealed infection in the kitchen staff. Ten

members of the staff — kitchen, nursing and domestic — were excluded from work. The outbreak came to light on 13th September and the last case occurred on 4th October.

There were, surprisingly, no notifications of bacillary dysentery, but this most certainly does not suggest that no cases occurred. Symptoms may not have been severe enough to warrant medical attention or the cases were not bacteriologically investigated.

There is no vaccine available against these infectious diseases — food poisoning, dysentery and hepatitis. But active immunisation is available against 8 infectious diseases — diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and German measles, tuberculosis and smallpox. A combination of prophylaxis makes the schedule as easy as possible for parent and child — diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are combined in the one triple vaccine, which is given simultaneously with the attenuated oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

Smallpox vaccination is no longer recommended in the Immunisation programme for infants. A massive eradication programme is being persued but there is no hope that the disease will be wiped out from the earth — nor from freeze boxes of laboratories — in the foreseeable future, and one wonders whether the recommendation should not be reconsidered.

The acceptance rate, of infants born during 1970, for immunisation against the various infectious diseases is tabled :—

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	60%	1969 = 70%
Poliomyelitis	60%	1969 = 70%
Measles	41%	1969 = 29%
Smallpox	28%	1969 = 30%

In order to prevent the risk of German Measles injuring the unborn child a live vaccine is in use for protecting girls from 11 - 14 years. 531 have, to date, accepted the vaccine.

The Chief Medical Officer in his report for 1970 complained about the slow progress of measles vaccination. "There are literally hundreds of thousands of cases of illness and probably some tens of deaths — to say nothing of serious after-effects — which could be prevented". He strongly endorsed the use of the measles vaccine, and if it were universally accepted "there need be no measles at all in Britain".

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers remain serious diseases; 75% are imported from abroad. One young holidaymaker was admitted to the Maelor Hospital with paratyphoid following a holiday in Spain. Visitors to foreign lands, including the continent, are strongly urged to be adequately protected. School pupils and members of youth clubs were immunised by the Health Department prior to holidays in Greece and North Africa.

Tuberculosis remains important. Seven new cases were notified during the year. B.C.G. vaccination is offered to all tuberculous negative children aged 12 - 13 years and to all close contacts of confirmed cases. In Wrexham we are fortunate in having an active Chest Clinic where patients can be referred with the minimum delay. It is hoped that this Clinic will be maintained, certainly until the hospital radiological service is able to provide similar facilities. The Mobile X-ray Unit visited certain sites and the report of these visits is as follows:—

	Total Number Examined	Referred to Chest Physician for investigation	Other abnormalities of the chest
BICC, Wrexham	582	1	3
Cartrefle College of Education, Wrexham:—			
Students	179	—	1
Lecturers	7	—	—
Other Staff	17	—	1
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Wrexham ..,	104	—	—
Remploy, Wrexham	42	—	2
	931	1	7

There are many diseases prevalent in Britain from which protection would be valuable. A fully successful influenza vaccine has evaded many efforts, but the available vaccine does produce a substantial degree of immunity; 90 Council employees were vaccinated during November; 13% developed the illness compared with 28% who had not accepted vaccination.

A vaccine against the common cold is still a Will-o-the-Wisp which is hotly pursued.

Table showing notification of infectious disease for 1971:

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 to 44</i>	<i>45 to 64</i>	<i>65 Plus</i>	<i>Age Un- known</i>	<i>Total</i>
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	25	29
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	15
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	12	21	9	—	—	—	—	—	47
Whooping Cough	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	5
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	7
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL:	8	13	35	17	2	8	4	2	25	114

NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES ON REGISTER

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
1st January 1971	68	37	6	6	117
31st December 1971	43	21	4	6	74

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Provided under the National Health Services Act 1946.

CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

No. 1 Grosvenor Road Monday and Wednesday Afternoons
Medical Officer — Dr. Alwyn Griffith

Prince Charles Road Monday and Thursday Afternoons
Medical Officer — Dr. Ann Benjamin

Hightown Clinic Wednesday Afternoons
Medical Officer — Dr. Alice Speight

The Institute, Garden Village Tuesday Afternoons
Medical Officer — Dr. Alice Speight

The new Clinic premises and Community Centre at Hightown were officially opened by the Mayor in November.

Total attendances, 9,664 at all Clinics of infants and pre-school children shows an increase of 442 over the attendances for 1970.

Immunisation of children under 16 years — courses completed during 1971

	Initial Course					
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67	1954-63
Diphtheria/Tetanus/) Whooping Cough	1	245	87	10	25	22
	Booster Doses					
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67	1954-63
Diphtheria/Tetanus/) Whooping Cough	—	2	6	10	408	27

Poliomyelitis

<i>Primary Vaccination</i>					
1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67	1954-63
6	254	78	14	32	22

<i>Booster Vaccination</i>					
1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67	1954-63
—	2	7	3	420	290

Smallpox Vaccination

<i>Primary Vaccination</i>					<i>Re-Vaccination</i>			
0—1	1—2	2—4	5—15	16 & over	1—2	2—4	5—15	16 & over
2	72	67	8	21	—	1	1	32

Measles

1971	1970	1969	1968	1964—67
2	180	102	52	42

Rubella — 1958/62 — 365.

FAMILY PLANNING

Clinics are held as follows:—

1 Grosvenor Road — Wednesday evening — 6.45 - 8 p.m.
Thursday — 2 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.

Prince Charles Road — Tuesday — 12.0 - 2 p.m.

Any woman whose health would suffer from a further pregnancy is entitled to free family planning service. There is no longer a differentiation between medical and social grounds, a woman in receipt of supplementary benefit is just as entitled to free advice/treatment as one who is chronically ill or disabled.

There were 764 first visits during 1971 and 1,408 repeat visits. 2,118 requested advice on birth control; there were 3 referrals for subfertility.

CYTOLOGY CLINICS

Clinics are held at 1 Grosvenor Road.

Total attendance for 1971 was 366.

Ten cases of early cervical cancer were confirmed and one suspicious case referred for further investigation. Seventeen were reported as unsatisfactory and arrangements made for repeat tests.

Other abnormalities detected were:—

Vision defect	43
Lump in breast	4
Abnormal blood pressure ...	14
Urine abnormality	1

THE AGED AND THE HANDICAPPED

Modern society is an ageing one. The conquest of infectious disease and improved living and working conditions have extended life expectation — and paved the way for the chronic diseases of later life. A century ago 51,000 in Wales survived their 65th birthday; today 65 is young and 350,000 survive. In addition, with improved and advanced treatment techniques, many congenitally handicapped children, some seriously, are surviving.

These classes do put a considerable strain on the Health and Social Services. One in five hospital admission are of persons over 65 years and 40% of all hospital beds are occupied by the elderly. Improved community care is the only way to ease this burden and a fair proportion of financial resources must be made available to strengthen community facilities — we need more home nurses, home helps, meals on wheels, as well as public transport facilities.

The Day Centre at the Geriatric Unit, where patients attend on a day basis for various types of therapy, has certainly eased the strain on hospital accommodation. The home help and meals on wheels service play a major role in enabling the elderly to remain in their own homes. The W.R.V.S. deliver 30 meals on 4 days per week but there is a need to extend this service. I quote Sir David Gibson-Watt, Minister of State — “concerned that very few elderly people in Wales are receiving meals on wheels regularly on five days a week. This is a vital and expensive service, but a five day service must be the goal and I suggest that Voluntary Organisations and Local Authorities should consider whether resources generally could not be stretched to provide a further service.”

This Council has provided substantial accommodation for the elderly and handicapped. Warden flats, bungalow and flat accommodation are highly desirable, and more are in the pipeline. Adaptation of existing accommodation in conjunction with the Social Services Department ease the burden on the elderly, the handicapped and their families. There have been complaints of delays in carrying out work of adaptation, but it is hoped that when the Social Services Department is firmly established such delays will be reduced to a minimum.

Numerous requests are received for transfer of elderly persons nearer to younger members of the family and I appreciate the full co-operation of the Housing Officer in arranging these transfers whenever possible.

There comes a time when many old people require residential accommodation. There are 27 persons on the waiting list for admission in the Borough.

Accommodation in the area remains the same as last year:—

Argoed Hall, Froncysyllte	35 beds
Gladwyn, Gresford	35 beds
Nazareth House, Wrexham	66 beds
New Hall, Ruabon	46 beds
Pen-y-Nant, Minera	30 beds
Wren's Nest, Wrexham	35 beds
Welfare Establishment, Wrexham	37 beds

A number of voluntary organisations deserve great credit for their work with the elderly and the handicapped. There are also a number of people who do not belong to any recognised organisation but who visit and even take regular meals on a good neighbour basis.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

This Section confers powers on District Councils to remove a person “who is suffering from grave chronic disease or is aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention”.

No action under this Section was taken in 1971.

LOCAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

The Association is entirely voluntary and aimed at helping the mentally disordered and their families and promote mental health in the community.

In and around Wrexham many patients discharged from hospital are living alone, without any special contact with friends or relatives, or in groups at private boarding houses. Regular visits are arranged. Help is also provided in the running of Social Clubs for patients and ex-patients. Occasionally relatives may require transport to and from hospital.

The Association launched a local project during the “Mind Week”, to establish a Home for short term accommodation for the elderly, to enable families, who undertake the care of elderly relatives, to enjoy a holiday and help to relieve stress and tension and, indeed, prevent a mental breakdown. It is proposed that the first of such Homes be established, with the co-operation of the Council, in Wrexham.

PLAYGROUPS

The lack of nursery schools in the area has prompted parents to establish playgroups in various centres. These playgroups cater for groups of children aged 3—5 years. A fee is charged for each child to cover the day to day running costs, rent and wages of the supervisors.

Over 500 children attend playgroups in the area. In addition, special groups have been established at the children's ward, Maelor General Hospital and at Cartrefle College.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Hospital Accommodation:

War Memorial Hospital:	Beds
General Medicine	86
Orthopaedics	67
Unclassified	16

Maelor General Hospital:	Beds
General Surgery	174
Geriatric Unit	76
Obstetric Unit	66
Paediatric Unit	55
Gynaecology	46
Infectious Diseases	30
Special Care for Babies	24
Ophthalmology	24
Ear, Nose and Throat	24
Chest Diseases	20
Dermatology	6
Dentistry	4
Private	4

Veneral Disease Clinic

Three thousand people in Britain contract venereal disease each week. Gonorrhoea is the second commonest infectious disease. Syphilis is the most dangerous and left untreated it kills. Both can affect the newborn baby. They can be controlled only by early and prompt treatment and effective tracing and treatment of all contacts.

Examination and treatment are available in strict confidence at special Clinics at the War Memorial Hospital on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, 5—7 p.m.

There was one new case of syphilis reported in 1971 and 36 new cases of gonorrhoea, an increase of 7 over the average during the past 5 years.

Other sexually transmitted infections —

There are a number of infections which can be transmitted by sexual intercourse, but also by indirect contact. These do not have the consequences of syphilis and gonorrhoea. The commonest is trichomonas, a condition to which women are particularly prone; thrush and scabies are rarer conditions. There were 136 reported during the year, an increase of 54 over 1970.

Public Health Laboratory Service

All specimens for bacteriological or virus investigation are accepted at the laboratory at Chester — Director: Dr. Pauline Poole. The laboratory holds supplies of specific vaccines required for contacts of Rubella and Infectious Hepatitis.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. H. Seddon, B.Sc., F.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., A.M.B.I.M., Engineer, Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company for this information:—

The number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains is 14,477.

The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The sources which supply the Borough are:—

River Dee (Sesswick)

Ty Mawr Reservoir

Underground sources:—

Park Day Level

Talwrn Borehole

Treated water is obtained from Legacy and Llwyn Onn Works. Twenty-four samples of water leaving the 2 works were bacteriologically examined and 16 samples from consumers taps in the Borough. A modified treatment scheme is at present being installed at Legacy Works to enable more efficient colour removal from raw water from the Park Day Level source.

Chemical examination

Maximum and minimum values of results are summarised thus:—

	Legacy	Llwyn Onn
Colour (Hazen units)	5—8	4
Turbidity	0—1.5	0
pH	7.5—7.8	7.4—7.6
Conductivity (E.C.V.)	143—155	200—310
Alkalinity — Free	0	0
Total	50—53	29—44
Free Carbon Dioxide	1.5—3.0	2.0—2.5
Hardness — Calcium	64—65	45—61
Magnesium	9—11	16—20
Carbonate	50—53	29—44
Non-carbonate	22—24	32—37
Total	74—75	61—81

	Legacy	Llwyn Onn
Chlorides	10	25—39
Phosphates — Ortho	0—0.04	0.01—0.02
Meta	0.01—0.02	0.01
Sulphates	19—20	38—51
Nitrites	0	0—<0.001
Nitrates	<0.2	0.6—1.2
Ammonia — Free and Saline	0.004—	0.002—0.052
Albuminoid	0.022—0.038	0.042—0.104
Chlorine — Free	0.20—0.30	0.20
Total	0.25—0.30	0.25
Iron	<0.1 —0.1	0
Manganese	0—0.02	0—0.03
Aluminium	0.45—0.56	0.17—0.23
Zinc	<0.01—0.05	0.01—0.02
Copper	0	0
Lead	0.006—0.007	0.001—0.002
Silica	4—5	3—4
Oxygen — Dissolved	9.7—12.2	8.8—10.6
% Saturation	100	97.8—102.4
Temperature (°C)	5.5—15.2	12.3—19.2
Saturation pH	8.4—8.7	8.5—9.0
Langelien Index	-0.6— -1.2	-0.9— -1.6
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	0.3—0.8	0—0.6

Plumbo-solvency

Lead tests were included in the routine chemical analysis and appear in the table.

Precautions taken at the Works to counteract factors affecting possible plumbo-solvency are as follows :—

1. pH value and acidity.

Lime at Llwyn Onn and (at present) sodium hydroxide at Legacy works are added to correct acidity and raise the pH value.

2. Calcium and Magnesium bicarbonate content.

Lime at Llwyn Onn raises the Calcium bicarbonate content of the water.

3. Organic content.

Organic purification of the water is brought about by coagulation and filtration at both Legacy and Llwyn Onn.

4. Nitrate and Chloride content.

These determinations are included in routine analyses. As a final precaution against possible plumbo-solvency the company uses tin-washed lead pipes for consumers communication pipes throughout its system.

There has recently been considerable publicity about possible hazards from lead in the diet. The average intake is 230 micro-grammes per day and there is no evidence that intake at this level has any adverse effect. It is noted that amounts in the water supply vary from 0.001 — 0.007 mg/litre.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

Fluoride content of Wrexham's water supply is minimal at 0.01 p.p.m.

The County Chief Dental Officer reports that the "prevalence of dental disease now presents a serious public health problem. The solution is obviously not in treatment alone, although treatment will remain of considerable importance. Prevention is the only hope and water fluoridation is the most significant factor. The Secretary of State for Social Services stated on 28th June, 1971 "I regard the fluoridation of water supply as a safe and highly effective measure for reducing dental decay and is one which I hope Local Health Authorities will increasingly adopt".

Cheshire County Council have now accepted the policy of fluoridation which would not be possible in the Wrexham area without their co-operation. It is hoped that Denbighshire C.C. will reconsider its own policy on fluoridation at an early date.

Samples of consumers complaints during 1971, and action taken:-

Location	Probable Cause	Complaint	Action Taken
Barons Road	Slightly excessive chlorine residual	Chlorine taste and odour	Sulphur dioxide treatment slightly increased
Balmoral Close) East Avenue)	Alum flock	Discoloured supply	Mains flushing
Watery Road	Not identified	Taste	Chemical analysis satisfactory
East Avenue	Alum flock	Turbid supply	Rejection of Park Day level

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The area is served by Five Ford Sewage Works. The Wrexham and District Joint Sewerage Committee was established in April, 1969 and extensions to the present works, to treat a dry weather flow of 6 m.g.d., have continued during the year.

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1971**

**TO THE CHAIRMAN
AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Twenty-Sixth Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors' Department.

One staff change occurred during the year. Mr. Harold Roberts, District Public Health Inspector, left the Department on being appointed as Deputy County Public Health Inspector, to the Denbighshire County Council.

It is regretted that a further set back to the Council's smoke control programme occurred during the year. As a result of Government policy on expenditure on "locally determined schemes", it was found necessary to defer the operative date of No. 4 Smoke Control Order by one year to October 1st, 1973.

The programme for the clearance of unfit houses in the town was completed during 1971, and the main effort of the Council is now being concentrated on the improvement of the older houses in the town—both Council and private.

I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the Members of the Health Committee for your support and encouragement. My thanks are also due to Dr. Alwyn Griffith, Medical Officer of Health, and I would once again pay tribute to my Staff for their work during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. McCARTNEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABULATED SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Total No. of inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	12,177
Total No. of complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	893
Total No. of Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	79
Total No. of interviews with owners etc.		2,427

DISINFESTATION.

No. of premises disinfested	136
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CINEMAS AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

No. of inspections made	25
No. of Notices served	—
No. of Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	—

CLEAN AIR.

No. of smoke observations made	..	..	..	..	..	20
No. of Notices served (Formal)	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of Notices served (Informal)	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of smoke control areas in operation	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of visits made	..	..	..	..	..	1,108

Steady progress towards a cleaner atmosphere in the town continues, albeit at times at a frustratingly slow pace. It is small comfort to know that the delays which have occurred are due to problems at national level, and are not due to any lack of action or desire on the part of the Borough Council.

Despite the various set backs which have occurred, measures are now in hand which will increase the tempo towards cleaner air in the town, and will result in approximately two thirds of the Borough being smoke controlled by the end of 1973.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ENQUIRIES.

No. of investigations carried out	..	..	..	..	..	86
No. of specimens submitted for examination	..	..	..	..	..	158
No. of premises disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	2

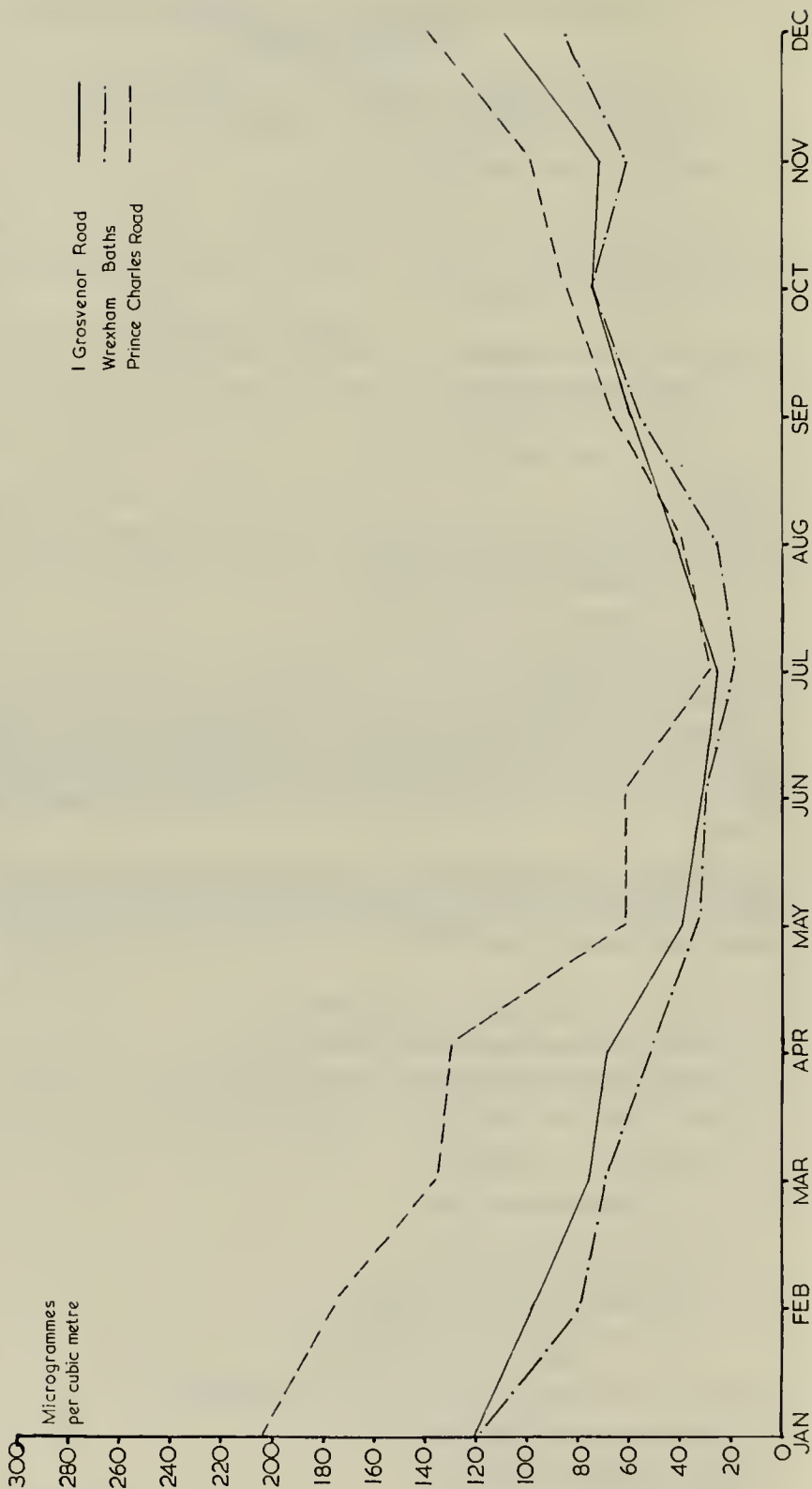
OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of businesses in District	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	13
No. of contraventions found	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of contraventions remedied	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of contraventions outstanding at end of year	..	..	..	..	..	—

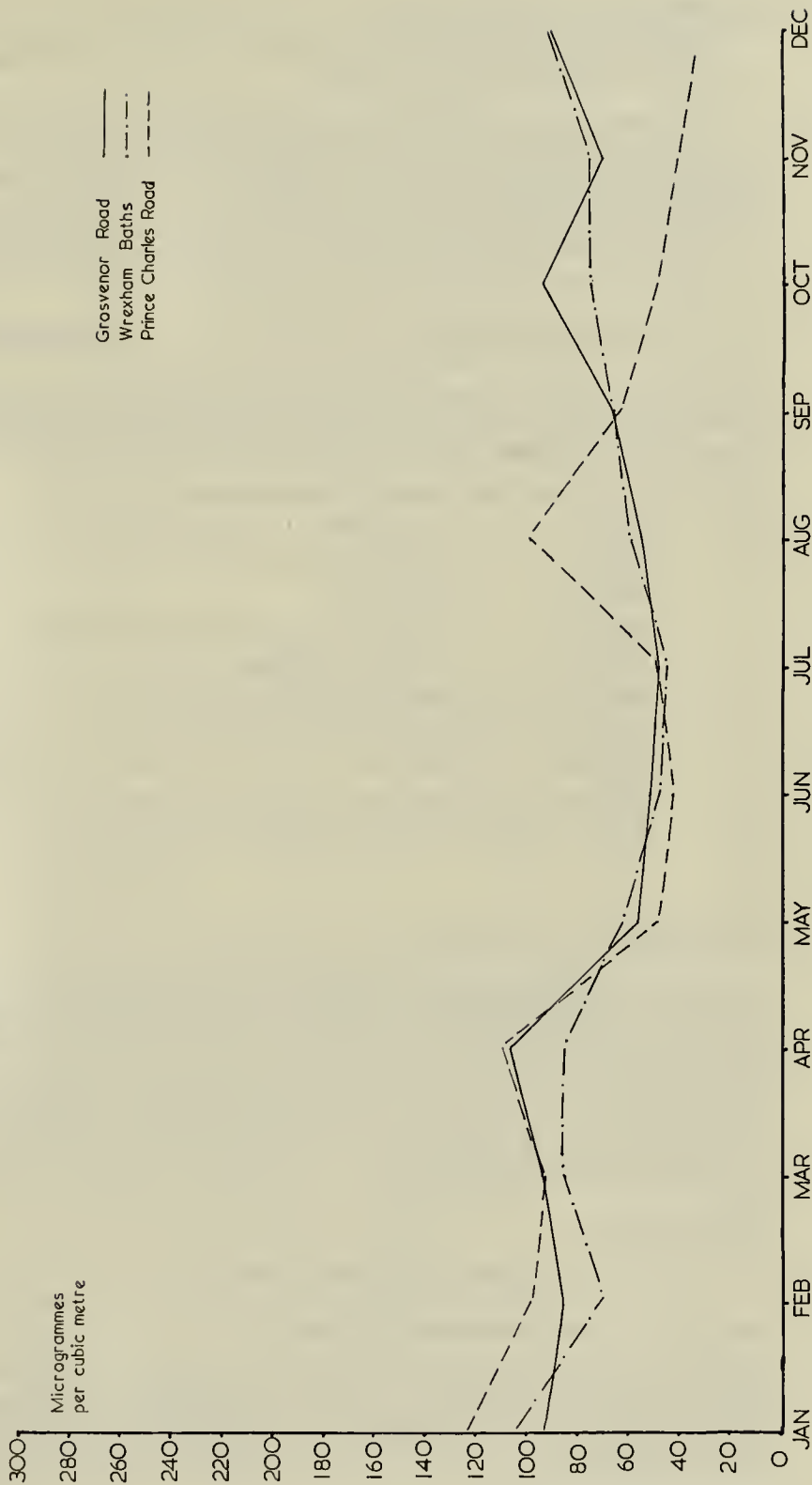
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

No. of premises registered	..	..	..	..	..	538
No. of inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	442

BOROUGH OF WREXHAM AIR POLLUTION INVESTIGATION 1971 SMOKE CONCENTRATION



BOROUGH OF WREXHAM
AIR POLLUTION INVESTIGATION 1971
SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION



Registration and Inspection.

During the year, 8 premises were newly registered, bringing the total number of registered premises to 538.

321 premises have had a general inspection during the year, bringing the total number of general inspections to 1,792 since the Act came into operation. The number of visits of all kinds, including general inspections, to registered premises during 1971 was 442.

All premises on the register have had one or more general inspections.

Operation of the General Provisions of the Act.

As a result of the inspections carried out, a total of 7 Notices were served for a variety of infringements during the year.

55 Notices served before and during 1971 were complied with. A total of 290 Notices have been served since the Act came into operation and these have either been complied with or work is in progress.

The Notices served during 1971 related to:—

Section 4	Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	2
Section 6	Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	4
Section 7	Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Section 9	Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	4
Section 10	Washing Facilities	..	..	..	..	..	2
Section 12	Accommodation for Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	2
Section 16	Floors, passages, stairs	..	..	..	..	..	2
Section 24	First Aid	..	..	..	..	..	1
Information for Employees Regulations, 1965		..	..	..	..	..	2
Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968		..	..	..	..	..	1
							—
							21
							—

Investigation of Accidents.

16 accidents were notified during the year and all were investigated. 4 male and 12 female employees were involved. Seven of the accidents were caused by tripping on floors or stairs. A 65 year old lady employed as a cleaner in a shop was standing on a table to clean the windows. She stepped from the table to a stool, missed the stool, and fell to the floor sustaining a broken wrist. On investigation of this accident, it was found that proper facilities were provided for this kind of work and the employee had chosen not to use them. The remaining notifications were of minor injuries with no significant causative factors.

Prosecutions.

There were no prosecutions during the year.

Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968.

During the year, a report was received regarding one lift at a shop in the Borough. This was after inspection by an insurance company surveyor and in accordance with Regulation 6 (3), where the examination shows that the lift cannot be used with safety, a copy of the report was sent to the local authority.

The employer concerned was interviewed and written notice given of the works required to enable the lift to be used with safety. On reinspection it was found that all necessary works had been carried out.

General.

At the request of the Department of Employment, Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health, I have to report that there have been no difficulties experienced in dealing with the mechanical handling of goods in any class of premises. Also it would appear that there is greater awareness of the need for care in the use of Food Slicing Machines as there were no accidents reported from this cause during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

No. of complaints received of rat infestation	..	..	..	132
No. of premises found to be infested	..	..	..	134
No. of complaints received of mice infestation	..	..	..	268
No. of premises found to be infested	..	..	..	271
Total number of visits made	..	..	..	3,961
No. of sewer treatments carried out	..	..	..	3

DEFECTS REMEDIED.

No. of roofs renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	8
No. of eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	11
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	..	..	..	..	—
No. of walls repaired	..	..	..	..	3
No. of walls rendered or repointed	..	..	..	..	3
No. of ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	2
No. of floors repaired	..	..	..	..	4
No. of chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	..	..	..	..	1
No. of firegrates repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	—
Damp proof courses provided and dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	4
No. of doors and windows repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	7
No. of food stores ventilated	..	..	..	..	—
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	1
Sufficient water supply provided	..	..	..	..	1
Staircases repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	1
No. of water-closets repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	4
No. of flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	3
No. of new water-closet pedestals provided	..	..	..	..	—
No. of water-closets provided with supply of water	..	..	..	..	—
Water-closets—light and ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	—
Drains constructed or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	—
Drains repaired or cleansed	..	..	..	..	156
New inspection chambers provided	..	..	..	..	3
Inspection chambers repaired	..	..	..	..	—

Drains ventilated	—
Gullies provided or renewed	—
New sinks provided	—
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	1
Soil and ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	—
Wash-hand basins repaired or renewed	—

SWIMMING BATHS.

No. of Swimming Baths in the District	1
No. of samples taken (Bacteriological)	12
No. of samples satisfactory	12

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

No. of inspections made	14
No. of contraventions found	—

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination	10
No. of samples satisfactory	8
No. of samples taken for chemical analysis	5
No. of samples satisfactory	5

WELL WATER.

No. of samples taken	12
No. of samples satisfactory	12

HOUSING

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

No. of dwelling-houses where defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	26
--	----

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

(A)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts. Public Health Act, 1936 & Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969. Section 93.	
(1)	No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	—
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Abatement Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11

(3)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :—	
	(a) By Owners	6
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(4)	No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	5

Section 45.

(1)	No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	—
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defective water-closets to be repaired	2
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses where defective water-closets were repaired after service of Formal Notices :—	
	(a) By Owners	1
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(4)	No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	1

Section 39.

(1)	No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	—
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served for the renewing or repairing of existing drains	1
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses where the existing drains were renewed and cleansed :—	
	(a) By Owners	1
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(4)	No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	—

Section 138 (as amended by the Water Act, 1945 and the Public Health Act, 1961).

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requesting Owner to provide water supply in pipes	—
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which water supply was provided after service of Formal Notices :—	
	(a) By Owners	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(3)	No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	—
(B)	Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served under Section 16	1
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—

(3)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6
(4)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(5)	No. of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	—
(6)	No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Undertaking given by Owner	—
(7)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertaking from owners accepted not to relet houses for human habitation	—
(8)	No. of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	—
(9)	No. of Local Authority owned houses demolished in pursuance of Medical Officer of Health's Certificate	—
(C)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
(D)	Housing Act, 1957. Overcrowding.	
(1)	(a) No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	} Not known.
	(b) No. of families dwelling therein	
	(c) No. of persons dwelling therein	
(2)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(3)	(a) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	26
	(b) No. of persons concerned in such cases	87
(4)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses again became overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Not Known.

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Action in accordance with the Council's clearance of unfit houses continued during the year and resulted in the completion of the present programme. Three Compulsory Purchase Orders were made affecting 14 unfit dwellings, and action was taken to deal with one individual unfit house.

Resulting from previous action under the Housing Acts, 23 houses were demolished and 77 persons were rehoused.

Since the clearance of unfit houses was resumed in 1955, 47 Clearance Areas have been declared, involving 602 houses, and individual action has been taken with regard to 128 houses. In addition, a total of 364 dwellings, mainly temporary hutments and prefabricated houses, have been demolished and replaced by permanent houses. The total of unfit dwellings dealt with is 1,094 with a population of 3,045 persons.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT.

During the year, 58 standard grants and 5 improvement grants were approved.

During the year applications were approved for the issuing of 22 Qualification Certificates. Seven applications were refused. Ten Certificates of provisional approval were applied for and granted.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

	No. in district	No. of inspec- tions made
Bakehouses	15	19
Butchers' Shops	43	34
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars ..	39	23
Confectioners	19	28
Dairies and Milk Shops	43	3
Fried Fish Shops	15	10
Fruit and Greengrocers	46	13
General Provision Shops	101	350
Hotels, Clubs and Licensed Premises ..	67	29
Ice-Cream Premises	142	17
Wet Fish Shops	8	10
Street Food Vendors	—	329

The following canned and other foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Tinned Foods	3,430 ³ / ₄	Lamb Trimmings	1,397
Bacon	1,085 ¹ / ₂	Turkeys	1,817 ¹ / ₂
Cereals	23	Chickens	1,584 ¹ / ₄
Flour	12	Meat	1,324 ³ / ₄
Fish	584	Liver.. .. .	8
Ice-Cream	133	Frozen Foods	1,060
Sugar.. .. .	7	Mixed Peel	2 ¹ / ₄
Preserves	54 ¹ / ₄	Cream of Tartare	112
Cheese	61	Sweets	12
		Vegetables	4

TOTAL:— 12,712¹/₄ lbs.

Percentage classifications are as follows:—

Home	64.81%	=	8,238 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Foreign	23.12%	=	2,939 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Commonwealth	12.07%	=	1,534 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
			<hr/>
		100.00%	= 12,712 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
			<hr/>

FOOD COMPLAINTS.

Forty-two complaints concerning food were investigated during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

A total of 4 formal samples and 2 informal samples were taken under the provisions of this Act during the year.

Formal					Informal				
Milk	4	Milk	2						

I am indebted to Mr. D. H. Owens, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Denbighshire County Council, for the following details of his work in the Borough of Wrexham during the year.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine, or Sub-Standard</i>
Milk	48	48	—
Butter	3	3	—
Margarine	1	1	—
Lard	2	2	—
Cheese	2	1	1
Cheese spread & mushrooms	1	1	—
Cheese with pineapple	1	1	—
Process cheese spread	1	1	—
Onions & Gherkins in cheese	1	1	—
Meat Pies	4	4	—
Roast Beef	1	1	—
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Lamb tongues	1	1	—
Minced beef loaf	1	1	—
Sausage rolls	7	7	—
Pork & Beef sausage	2	2	—
Irish Stew	1	1	—
Chop Suey vegetables	1	1	—
Madras Hot Curry	1	1	—
Cod Roe	1	1	—
Tinned tomatoes	1	—	1
Onion Chutney	1	1	—
Fancy red kidney beans	1	1	—
Maize oil	1	1	—
Fruit Sauce	1	1	—

DUTIES RELATING TO ICE-CREAM.

There are 142 registered premises for ice-cream including two manufacturers. The shops selling ice-cream are supplied by eleven different makers.

During the year, the following samples were taken:—

Bacteriological:— 10.

These were graded as follows by the
Public Health Laboratory Service:—

Grade 1	..	..	..	..	6
Grade 2	..	..	..	..	3
Grade 3	..	..	..	..	1
Grade 4	..	..	..	..	—

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

A total of 46,931 animals were slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year, compared with 48,207 in 1970.

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>
No. Slaughtered	3,908	201	20,325	22,483	14
No. Inspected	3,908	201	20,325	22,483	14
Disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	1	46	163	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	1,079	133	1,679	5,240	2
% of No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysti- cerci.	27.7 %	66.7 %	8.5 %	24.0 %	50.0 %
Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	—	—	—	267	—
% of No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	—	—	—	1.2 %	—
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to- treatment by refrigeration.	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned.	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned during the year:—

25 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs. 3 lbs.

APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS relating to provisions for health made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1971.

<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>NUMBER OF</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories where Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	35	28	—
(ii) Factories not included above where Section 7 is to be enforced by the Local Authority.	166	49	2
(iii) Other premises where Section 7 is to be en- forced by the Local Authority.	—	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

	<i>No. of cases with defects found</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>		<i>Prose- cuted</i>
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Sanitary conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient.	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive.	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes.	—	—	—	—	—
Total defects under part 1 of the Act.	2	2	—	2	—

Part VIII of the Act. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work.

Section 133

	<i>No. of out workers in August list as required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>
Wearing apparel: Making etc.	1	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	2	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	1	—	—
TOTAL:	4	—	—

No instances relating to Section 134 (unwholesome premises) were known.

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